THE COMMUNIQUE ON THE FIFTH PLENUM OF THE FOURTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY

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THE Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party held its Fifth Plenum from December 10 to 14. The plenum was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung and members and alternate members of the Central Committee participated. The members of the Party's Central Control Committee, cadres from the Party's central and regional organizations and responsible cadres of the provincial and central state organizations also attended the meeting.

The agenda of the plenum was:

1. On further fortifying the defences in the light of the current situation.

2. On the results of the fulfilment of the 1962 plan for national economy and the perspectives for the 1963 plan.

Many comrades spoke on the above questions and Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the plenum.

The plenum began its discussions with the first question on the agenda. It pointed out that today the general situation, both at home and abroad, is developing in favour of the revolutionary cause of the Korean people. The socialist forces are rapidly growing in the northern part of our Republic and have become the decisive factor for the reunification of the motherland, while in south Korea the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is confronting grave crises.

On the international arena the forces of peace and socialism are holding the upper hand over the forces of

war and imperialism, and the revolutionary forces of the popular masses are prevailing over the reactionary forces and are steadily developing.

Today the might of the socialist camp is unmatched and the world socialist system has become a decisive factor in the historical development of mankind and is exerting ever greater influence throughout the world.

Thanks to the existence of the mighty socialist camp and under its influence, the flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle are sweeping the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and hundreds of millions of people have already cast off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and have won national independence.

In the capitalist countries the labour movement and the peoples' struggle for peace are on the upswing on a world-wide scale.

However, the plenum pointed out, imperialism never steps out of the arena of history of its own accord; world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism is putting up a death-bed struggle to avert its doom.

Today the U.S. imperialists are sharply expanding armaments, and are resorting to more flagrant war provocation manoeuvres. Recently the grave situation created in Cuba by the provocation of the Kennedy Administration has laid bare most saliently the piratic nature of U.S. imperialism. The plenum expressed sympathy with and full support for the Cuban people in their struggle to frustrate the criminal aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and to safeguard the honour of their motherland and the revolutionary gains.

The plenum manifested the firm conviction that the Cuban people who themselves carried out the revolution will, with the world people's support and in complete

unity, be able with their own strength to safeguard to the end the cause of socialist revolution in Cuba.

The plenum directed deep attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their machinations for war and aggression in Asia. Today the U.S. imperialists are expanding an undeclared war in south Viet Nam, occupying Taiwan, stepping up anti-China activities, and lately are instigating the reactionary Indian ruling circles to extend the armed clashes on the Sino-Indian border. The plenum expressed full support for the Government of the People's Republic of China in its consistent efforts in solving the Sino-Indian boundary disputes by peaceful means and to the latter's recent initiative measures.

The meeting also paid deep attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are converting south Korea into their atomic and rocket base and are ever more openly plotting a new war there. They are reviving and rearming Japanese militarism in an attempt to use it as "shock brigade" in the aggression against south Korea and Asia. At the same time, to enable the south Korean military fascist gang to go hand in glove with the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out conspiratorial activities, in a vain attempt to instigate the two to carry out the "ROK-Japan Talks".

All these facts show that there can be no illusion about imperialism. A series of developments in the current world situation prove that compromises with the imperialist aggressors will only make them more arrogant, more rowdy and more menacing to peace. The plenum stressed that peace should not be begged from imperialism but must be fought for, and in order to safeguard peace all the anti-imperialist forces and peace forces — the socialist camp, the national liberation struggle, the labour move-

ment in the capitalist countries and the peace movement —must be constantly strengthened and consolidated.

Noting that U.S. imperialism is the confirmed enemy and primary target of struggle of the Korean people, the plenum indicated its firm resolve to wage a stauncher struggle for shattering U.S. machinations for war and aggression in south Korea, driving out the U.S. aggressive army from south Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

The plenum emphasized that the Party will continue to make unstinted effort for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and resolutely fight for the preservation of peace in Asia and the world. It fully approved the resolute stand of the Party and government to continue to oppose imperialism and support the liberation struggle of all the oppressed nations and exploited peoples and wage an active struggle in defence of peace.

The plenum pointed out that the present situation requires us to make all possible preparations in order to deal with the machinations of the enemy for aggression.

The plenum stressed in particular that under the condition in which we are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists and in view of the present situation becoming more tense than ever owing to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, utmost vigilance should be maintained against the schemes of the enemy and political, economic and military preparations be made to safeguard the independence and honour of our country in whatever circumstances.

The resolution of the plenum noted: "Only when our defence capacity is fortified steel-like and we constantly assume a posture of mobilization, will the enemy not dare to act recklessly against us and even if it launches a hot-

headed adventure, we can decisively smash it and win victory."

The plenum emphasized in particular that the entire people should arm themselves, reinforce rock-firm our defence potential and turn our whole land into an invulnerable and unassailable fortress and stronghold.

The plenum laid stress on the thoroughly carrying out of the Party's line on rearing the people's army into a cadre army and further consolidate its ranks in political ideology and military technique. The resolution of the plenum pointed out: "With arms in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, the entire Party members and working people should build socialism more successfully, while reliably defending our towns, villages and our beloved native land from the encroachment of the enemy."

The plenum emphasized that to cement still further the material foundation of the defence potential, the entire working people should raise higher the banner of self-reliance and uphold the Party's economic policy, by increasing production, economizing on materials and effecting uninterrupted innovations in all domains.

The plenum noted that the defence capacity should be strengthened first of all even if it causes certain restraints on the development of the national economy.

The plenum stressed that it was of particular importance for ensuring the victory of the revolutionary cause to further consolidate the unity of the Party ranks, strengthen still more the unity of the Party and the people and educate the Party members and the working people in the revolutionary spirit.

The plenum noted that all Party members and working people should arm themselves more firmly with the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese

struggle, oppose all tendencies to slacken and grow weary, keep constantly on the alert so as to establish a revolutionary order of work and a revolutionary mode of life in all fields.

The imperialists are making use of the revisionists in implementing their policy of war and aggression. Openly serving imperialism, the modern revisionists are frantically and viciously trying to emasculate the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, dull the fighting spirit of the popular masses, shield in every way the aggressive policy of imperialism and undermine the unity of the socialist camp.

The plenum emphasized that the struggle against the infiltration of revisionism and all other bourgeois ideologies should be intensified.

The plenum stressed that it was necessary to hold the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism aloft, uniting more firmly with the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and other countries of the socialist camp and making continued, sustained efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity with all the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp is the decisive guarantee for victory in the struggles of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The plenum laid stress on firmly defending the unity of the socialist camp and resolutely fighting against any acts of weakening this unity.

The plenum pointed out that today the forces of the Korean people have grown and become unprecedentedly strong. Having inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition from the unyielding and unremitting armed struggle

which had gone on for fifteen years against the blood-thirsty Japanese imperialists in the darkest period of our history, they displayed unequalled heroism in the sanguinary war of national liberation against the predatory aggression of the armed forces of U.S. imperialism and its fifteen lackeys and gloriously defended the freedom and independence of the motherland.

We have the steel-like Party uniting as one its 1,300,000 members around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the inexhaustible might of our people closely rallied around the Party and a powerful self-supporting economic foundation. We have also the invincible people's army and nation-wide armed forces. The plenum pointed out that the steel-like unity of the Party and the people, the extraordinary will of our people to safeguard their country and carry the revolutionary cause to success and their surging revolutionary spirit — these are more powerful than any atomic weapon or rocket and are a great might capable of defeating any aggressors.

The plenum then went on to discuss the second question on the agenda.

Before the plenum met, small group meetings had been held by the various departments concerned with this question. Cadres from leading organizations of Party, state and economic department, and cadres and experts of the enterprises of production and co-operative farms extensively participated in these meetings.

The plenum summed up the fulfilment of this year's plan and pointed out that the entire working people of the country had, under the wise guidance of the Party, made tremendous achievements in carrying out the yearly national economic plan.

According to preliminary results, enormous successes have been made in the struggle for scaling the six heights set forth by the Party, with the height of five million tons of grain as the main target, the production level has gone up considerably in all the branches of the national economy. The overall technical reconstruction of the national economy has been stepped up and a new stride forward has been made in the socialist industrialization of the country through the struggle for the conquest of the six heights.

The heavy industrial bases with the machine-building industry as the centre have been further adjusted and reinforced, and the bases of the light industry have been expanded and strengthened.

Further progress has been made in irrigation, agricultural mechanization and extensive use of chemical fertilizer. By the end of September 1962 the average number of tractors for every hundred hectares of arable land had reached 0.73 unit (15 h.p. per unit).

On the basis of these achievements the livelihood of the people has been further improved and tremendous new successes have been registered in the domains of education, health, culture and art.

Particularly, the leading role of the Party organizations has been further strengthened in all spheres of socialist construction, the state and economic organizations have further perfected their system and method of work, and the ideological and moral standard of the working people has undergone new changes.

The plenum pointed out that thanks to the successful fulfilment of this year's plan a decisive advance has been made in the fulfilment of the tasks for the first three years of the seven-year plan and the self-supporting

foundation of the national economy further consolidated, thus opening a broad vista for radically enhancing the people's living standard within the next two or three years.

The plenum pointed out that the new guidance system for industry and agriculture established on the direct initiative and guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most splendid form of socialist economic management in full accordance with Marxism-Leninism and the reality of Korea. It stressed that the new guidance system has become a powerful driving force in giving full play to the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses in production and further developing the productive forces of the country.

The plenum emphasized that all these achievements in socialist construction are another proof of the correctness of the policy of the Party and the sagacity of its guidance for firmly adhering to the line of self-reliance and laying a solid foundation of a self-supporting national economy.

The plenum pointed out some shortcomings and mistakes that had occurred in the process of implementation of this year's national economic plan, and outlined the main tasks for next year's national economic plan.

Observing that 1963 is of weighty significance in carrying out the tasks for the first part of the seven-year plan, the plenum underscored that proceeding from the basic tasks of the first part of the seven-year plan, the basic tasks of next year's national economic plan lie in consolidating the achievements made in the conquest of the six heights this year while making preparations for conquering new, greater heights.

To this end, the plenum called for concentrated efforts to be made next year for the development of agriculture

and light industry while further adjusting and reinforcing all the factories in the domain of heavy industry.

Basing itself on the main tasks of next year's plan, the plenum put forth the task to increase in 1963 the total industrial output value by 11 per cent, of which the output of the means of production would be 13 per cent and that of consumer goods would be 8 per cent, compared with the estimated results of 1962.

The plenum indicated that the central task for the department of heavy industry is to add more "meat" to its key enterprises so as to completely regularize production and concentrate its energy on the mining industry.

The problem of rapidly increasing the output of electricity received close attention at the plenum which prescribed the following task: To meet the increasing demand of the national economy for electricity, continued efforts are called for to make large investments in the power industry, speed up the construction of important power stations and invigorate the construction of the medium-sized and small power stations so as to multiply the output of power.

Starting from the task of swiftly developing the mining industry, the plenum emphatically specified that the coal mining department should concentrate its investments, further raise the per unit output of every colliery and every coal face, vigorously reinforce the material technical foundations of the coal mines, give priority to the work of excavation according to well-considered plans, overcome the seasonal limit as well as normalize coal production. The ore mining department should continue to strengthen the production of iron ore, open up large mines as well as medium-sized and small mines, and fur-

ther increase the output of non-ferrous metals, rare metals and non-metallic minerals.

The plenum stressed the importance of iron and steel production, stating that the key problem is to raise the rate of utilization of the iron and steel-making facilities on hand. It also put forward the task of further developing the machine-building industry.

The principal task of light industry, the plenum pointed out, is to successfully maintain and consolidate the record of 250 million metres of textile fabrics and make all preparations for turning out 300 million metres of textile fabrics in 1964.

To this end, the plenum emphasized that while normalizing synthetic fibre production, it is necessary to strengthen the building of new raw material bases for synthetic fibre.

The plenum laid special emphasis on the tremendous political and economic importance in the development of regional industries and called on every city, prefecture and less-developed mountain area to learn from the example of Changsong Prefecture for the better management of regional industries and for the further consolidation of the co-operative farms politically, economically and culturally, so as to further improve the livelihood of the people.

The plenum directed special attention to a continuous concentration of efforts on grain production.

The plenum stressed that proceeding from the basic line of continuously exerting main efforts for the development of agriculture next year, it was necessary to firmly maintain the already attained goal of five million tons of grain, produce more rice and improve the qualitative composition of grain production. It was especially

imperative to expand the acreage of dry field rice to 150,000 hectares next year and 300,000 hectares in 1964.

The plenum discussed the question of how the department of aquatic products could consolidate and advance from the record of 800,000 tons of aquatic products and how to enlarge the proportion of fish. It also discussed the tasks of the transport, and post and telecommunications departments.

The plenum decided that considering the central tasks of the 1963 plan, it was necessary to concentrate efforts on mining and other industries, housing and the construction of cultural and welfare institutions.

As a basic way of successfully fulfilling the next year's plan, the plenum put forward ten principal tasks:

1. The provinces, administrative bureaus and economic institutions, in exercising their leadership over production, the supply of raw materials and administrative work, must see to it that political work is given priority; continue to put into practice the Tae An system of work of the higher level helping the lower level, the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method of work, so that bureaucracy and red tape in the guidance of production and management of enterprises can be completely overcome, the style of work of relying on the Party organization and the masses in every field of work further established, and the mass line of our Party thoroughly carried into effect.

2. All levels of Party committees should improve the efficiency of collective leadership, further strengthen their role of the helmsman in guiding production, and regularize the Party activities of the Party members, so that more improvements can be made in the way the Party's policies

are executed and in the political and ideological education of the Party members.

3. The work of planning — a basic pre-requisite of socialist economic construction — must be further strengthened. To achieve this the masses who are engaged in production must be called in to discuss and draw up the monthly and quarterly plans of "objectives" and the plans thus worked out must be taken, through the Party organizations, to the masses engaged in production so that the plans will become a thing of their own.

4. All units of production must make correct arrangements and fully carry out co-ordination in production. To achieve this, all tendencies towards departmentalism must be resolutely overcome and discipline further strengthened in the execution of plans. Each unit must fulfil its own tasks dutifully, timely and accurately so that the turning out of the finished products by the departments concerned can be ensured and the superiority of socialist co-ordination in production brought into full play.

5. Priority must be given to the production of spare parts and a checking and repair system must be established to ensure the regular operation of machines, appliances and the further raising of the rate of their utilization. At the same time, the irrigation facilities, harbour installations as well as facilities on construction sites and other areas must be fully maintained, controlled and utilized.

6. A movement for technical innovations must be vigorously launched in every department. The present time is a time of technical revolution and the latent possibilities for increasing production and practising economy is to be found chiefly in the revolution of technology.

To meet the demand of time, mechanization and automation should be introduced into every process of work, and particularly in agriculture, overall mechanization of farm work including ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and husking should be vigorously effected. In this way, the Party's policy to liberate man from strenuous manual labour can be effectively realized. The movement for technical innovations should be closely linked with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Make that which is not there, multiply that of which there is a shortage, and make every effort to economize in raw materials and semi-finished products.

7. All departments should make improvement in labour administration, distribute labour power rationally, use labour power economically and strengthen the struggle against waste of labour power. In order to meet, in particular, the requirement for uninterrupted, rapid development of agricultural production, the plenum gave close attention to the administration of agricultural labour power and took concrete measures to strengthen it.

8. In capital construction the Party's consistent demand must be fully met, that is, not to divaricate the strength, but give priority to and concentrate the energies on the principal items of construction. A system of centralized leadership over construction and designing should be established, and the struggle for closely adhering to the construction plans further strengthened.

9. Every leading cadre must clearly understand that the supply of consumer goods to the working people in the rear is part of the political work. It is therefore necessary to further perfect the supply work for the rear, including the supply of non-stable food. Good work must be done in building factories, residential houses in

the rural areas and dormitories. The service network must be enlarged, the cultural and welfare facilities better adjusted, and education and training of the staff in the rear strengthened.

10. Finally the whole Party must struggle for the strengthening of technical studies, professional research and political studies so as to raise the political, technical and vocational level of all the workers and staff and victoriously fulfil the tasks of technical revolution and cultural revolution put forward by the Party.

* * *

At the same time when it put forward the ten great tasks as mentioned above, the plenum pointed out that with the successful fulfilment of the next year's plan, the revolutionary base of the northern part of the Republic will be further consolidated like a rock politically, economically and militarily, the reunification of the motherland further accelerated and possibilities for a decisive raising in the living standard of the people opened up.

The plenum stressed that with the successful fulfilment of the next year's plan, a solid foundation will be laid for producing, in 1964, 300 million metres of fabrics, three million tons of rice and 200,000 tons of meat and for building new modern dwelling houses for 600,000 families by that year.

The plenum expressed the firm conviction that all the Party organizations, Party members and working people, rallying closer around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom

in thoroughly implementing the ten major tasks put forth by the plenum, will certainly overfulfil the 1963 plan and further increase the might of the country.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions.

(From the Korean *Rodong Shinmoon*,
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